

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

Understanding Development Project

Gyeasoo Jo, Ph.D
passionate116@naver.com



Table of

I Characteristics of a Project

II Project Planning

III Way to develop a A.P.

I. What is a Project?



I. Characteristics of a Project



1. Temporary endeavor
2. New original work
3. Unique output
4. Terminated once objectives are met



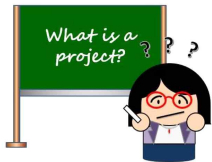
1. Ongoing routine
2. Repeated work
3. Repetitive output
4. Adopt new objectives once achieved

© Projectorind.com

I. Characteristics of a Project

Project is

1. A unique process consisting of a set of coordinated and controlled activities with start and finish dates, undertaken to achieve an objective conforming to specific requirements, including constraints of **time**, **cost**, **quality** and **resources**;
2. A **temporary** endeavor undertaken to create a **unique** project, service or result;
3. The end is reached when: The project's objectives have been achieved; When it becomes clear that the project objectives will not or cannot be met; The project is terminated;



I. Characteristics of a Project

- ❖ Projects are organized into groups of knowledge areas and processes;

9 Knowledge area

- Integration
- Scope
- Time
- Cost
- Quality
- Human Resource
- Communication
- Risk
- Procurement

5 Process

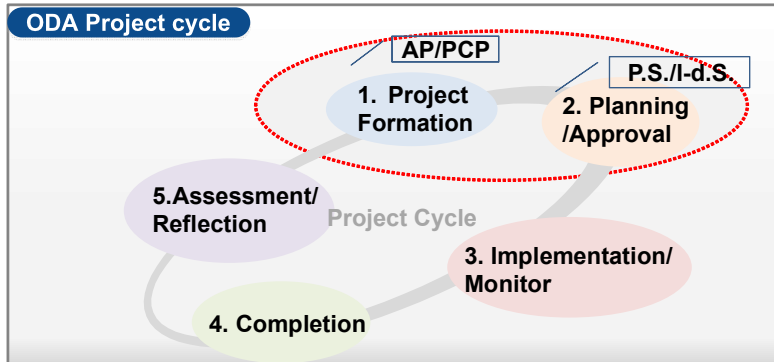
- Initiating
- Planning
- Executing
- Monitoring & Controlling
- Closing

Project Success

1. Completion in time
2. Completion within budget
3. Achievement of the target results
4. Quality satisfaction

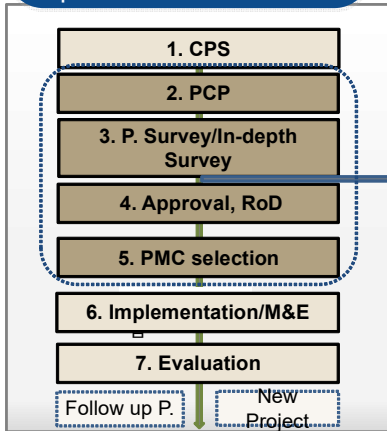
I. Project Cycle

ODA program/project **starts** with a project and **ends** with a project;; this goes through the basic process of planning, implementation and evaluation;



I. ODA Project Procedure

ODA Project Implementation Procedure

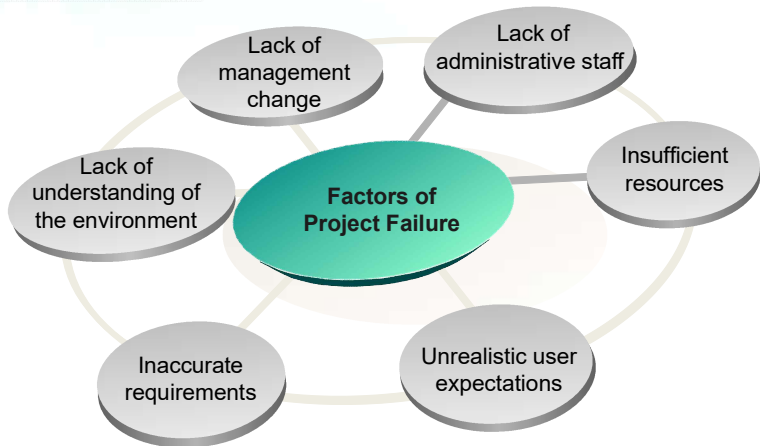


Review on Project Logic Model

- Status of project target area and problem
- Stakeholders analysis and how to engage them
- Specific and realistic project goals
- Activities to enhance project sustainability
- Risk factors and their solution, and consideration of cross cutting issues
- Linkage to other projects

I. Failure Factors

Failure Factors



II. Project Planning



II. Understanding Problem

If you had only 5 minutes to solve a problem,
how would you solve it?



*I would spend the first 4 minutes
reading and understanding the problem.*

Albert Einstein

II. Project Planning: whole process

1

Context(Region) analysis

Environment, risk
Capability and needs Analysis

Project finding

2

Stakeholders Analysis

(Identify the key issues of stakeholders and specify the direct beneficiaries)

Problem analysis

(specify the core problems of the direct beneficiaries)

Objective analysis
(Set the project main objectives)

Project forming

3

Project Selection

(Choose the scope of the projects and the way of project implementation)

PDM Writing

(Input, activities, outcomes, goals, their indicators, their means of verification)

Detailed planning

(Detailed project schedule, budget, M&E framework, procurement process, implementation structure, undertakings of the parties)

Project planning

II. Project Planing: an Analysis

- How is the political/economical/ social/technical environment?
- What is the internal/external environment of this organization?

Environment analysis

- Who's problem is it?
- Who directly benefits from this project?
- Who is the main agent of this project for the implementation?
- What about the organization's capacity?

Stakeholder analysis

Analysis Stage

Objective Analysis

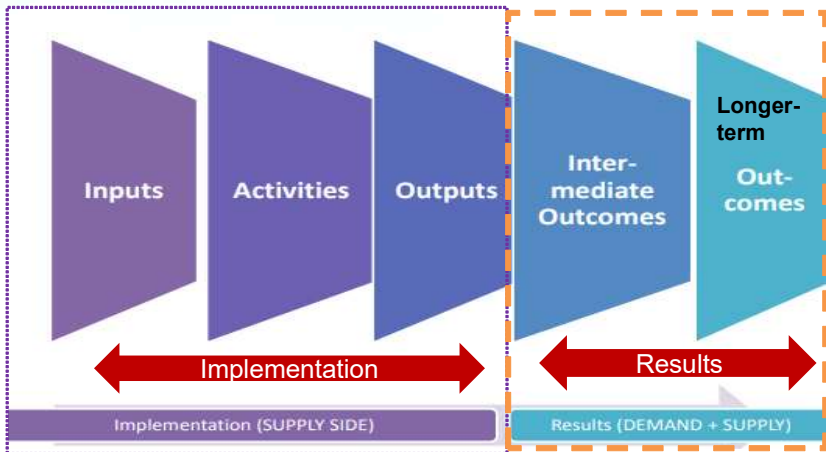
- What can be the result of the end of this project?
- What do you want to get at the end of the project?

Problem Analysis

- What is the core problem?
- What kinds of isolutions will be?
- What is the priority of the solution?

II. Result Chain

Results Chain

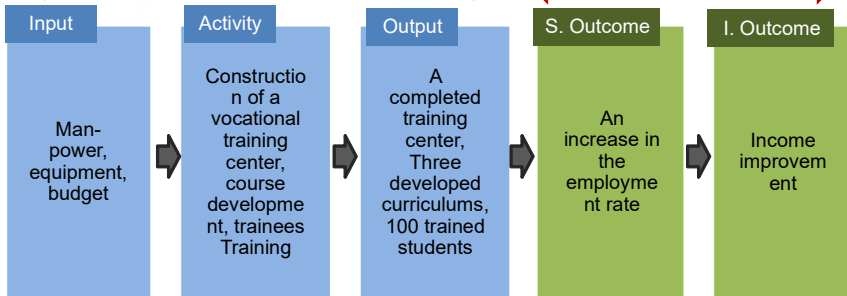


II. Result Chain

Results chain

Implementation

Results

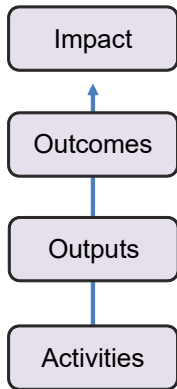


**Existing Key Q: Building Completion? Course opening? Graduated by 00 trainees?

* Performance-oriented Key Q: _____ + Employment Rate Increase? Income Improvement?

II. Result Chain

Results Chain



Definition of step-by-step results

Long-term changes in the development environment (ex. increased food security, people's economic and social conditions, etc.)

Medium-term changes in the development environment (ex. increased agricultural outputs, improved market access, etc.)

visible deliverables (by providing programs, projects) (ex, facilities, improvement of rural roads, reclamation, etc.)

Tasks to be performed as outputs (ex, training, procurement of products or services, allocation of inputs, etc.)

III. Way to develop an Action Plan



III. Identification stage

- ❖ A successful project depends on the planning of the project; The main elements of the project are linked to the main object of the evaluation;
- Who will be the focus of the project (e.g. officials, youth or citizens)?
- What is the **overall goal of the project** ? What do you want to **change**?
- What are **possible solutions** to address the identified issues, needs or problems in your community or organization?
- Which solutions seem **most realistic** and **suitable**?
- What are the **objectives** of your project? What type of **activities** would achieve your objectives?

III. Formation Stage

- What **products, goods or services** do you expect to produce or deliver as part of your project (e.g. training sessions, manuals, pamphlets, curriculum, CD/DVD, video, database, website, reports, etc.)?
- What will be the short-term **results or outcomes** of your activities? These will in turn contribute to achieving your objectives and overall goal(s).

III. Formation Stage

- When will you do what? (Draw up a **schedule** of activities with start and end dates for each.)
- **Where** will the activities take place?
- **Who** will participate in each activity? **How many**? **How** will you get people to participate?
- **What resources** will you need (e.g. staff, volunteers, knowledge sharing, training, workspace, photocopying, advertising, supplies, computer equipment, transportation, etc.)?
- What is your **evaluation plan**? How will you **monitor** the progress of your project? How will you collect information?
- What are some **possible challenges** you might face in doing your project? How will you deal with them?

III. Writing Stage

- Planning is the **basic framework** necessary to predict and manage the results. In other words, it is a basic process to lead the project to success.
- The overall and detailed objectives of the project **should be clear** because they represent the results and visions sought by the project participants.
- At the planning stage, we need to reach an agreement on how far we will go to the Marginal line of costs, budgets and outcomes, along with objectives and objectives.
- Details of the project must be linked to each other.



Thank You.